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Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3s/3½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.
Barometer 29.68.

July 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 84 93

July 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 82 93

7983 日四廿月五

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1918.

二拜禮 號二月七英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED ADVANCES IN FRANCE.

British Capture a Valuable Point.

London, June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of June 28, says:—We successfully advanced this morning for nearly a mile, capturing ground at the most debatable point on the entire front, just west of the Bois Oisil, which forms the north-west angle of Nispe Forest. This was the point in the last Flanders offensive at which the enemy thrust the hardest in order to bring off a flanking attack on to the high ground east of Kemmel. His possession of the forest would have opened the way to an advance on Hasebroeck, entailing a possible retirement from Ypres and a dismemberment of our forces holding the hilly country between Cassel and Acherberg. The enemy's former attempts in that direction, though frustrated, rendered our position cramping for future operations. This morning's advance, therefore, was designed to enlarge our holding.

The attack was launched at six o'clock on a front of six thousand yards, from Vieux Berguin on the left to Pont Tournant on the right. The objective was the line of a small street, named Platebeque, fifteen hundred yards away, which was attained completely without hitch or contretemps. Lancashire and Yorkshire troops were engaged and also troops from the southern counties. The enemy made a fight but he never looked to have a chance of winning. His losses must have been considerable.

We took 250 prisoners in the main attack, besides 44 in the attack north of Platebeque, and six machine guns. The prisoners belonged to the 32nd Saxon and 44th Prussian Reserve Divisions, some of which were poor specimens as men and soldiers. They report a considerable outbreak of influenza among the German troops. Our losses were most light until Beque was reached, when two farmhouses, defended by machine guns, gave trouble. The operation on the whole could hardly have been more successful.

French Aerial Work.

London, June 30.

A French communique says:—On June 28 and 29 fifteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and nineteen others put out of action. Two captive balloons were set on fire. Our bombing planes during the same period carried out night raids in which forty-seven bombs were successfully dropped on aerodromes in the Somme region and on bivouacs in the Reziere and Broye region, in the valley of the Ancre and on railway stations at Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois, etc. Moreover, five tons of explosives were dropped on June 23 on German troops preparing for a counter-attack in the Culty region. Lieut. Fonck brought down three enemy aeroplanes on June 25 and two on June 27, making his official total forty-nine.

A Daylight Raid.

London, June 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners in a successful daylight raid east of Boboeq.

New Small Tanks Employed.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters states:—An important part was played in the battle on June 28 between the Aisne and Villers-Cotteret Forest by new small tanks which were for the first time engaged in considerable force. They are about a quarter of the size and weight of the ordinary battle tank and carry a crew of two, of which one steers and the other operates the gun and machine-guns. The new tanks are much faster than the ordinary tanks and can climb a slope which the latter could not attempt and can swing completely round in their tracks in a few seconds. Their small size and high speed naturally make them a more difficult target for the enemy's artillery than the heavy tanks.

The fighting on June 28 centred mainly round Hill 162 and Culty Ravine. Hill 162 is the highest point in the region. Its possession enables us to overlook the enemy's positions in the rear. Culty Ravine is a small deep valley immediately north of Hill 162. Its value for the enemy lay in the fact that it contains deep subterranean quarries in which he is able to keep large garrisons in dangerous proximity to our lines and safe from our guns. On each side of Culty Ravine the ground rises steeply three hundred feet. Farther to the left the right slope is less sharp and the tanks are able to crawl up. French infantry stormed the cliff-like ascent on each side and passed the head of the Ravine. They continued their advance to a mile from the starting line in the Ravine. The majority of the twelve hundred prisoners were taken in the Ravine. The operation was effected without preparation. All objectives were occupied, despite the nature of the ground, within half an hour of the opening barrage and before the enemy had time to organise resistance. The ground on the right of the Three Poplars was actually taken by a charge by tanks which crossed amid a hail of machine gun bullets, infantry following. The tanks accompanied the infantry who took Culty Ravine and rolled along the edge of the Ravine firing down among the Germans crossing the Plateau. Although exposed to the heaviest artillery fire, the tanks continued to assist the infantry throughout the engagement, one remaining under fire for four hours.

French Take More Prisoners.

London, July 1.

A French communique states:—South of the Aisne we improved our positions. In the region of St. Pierre Aigle we took a hundred prisoners. Quiet reigns elsewhere.

British Aerial Operations.

London, June 30.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—Hostile aerial activity on June 29 was not great, but we destroyed nine enemy machines and drove down eight. Five British machines are missing. We carried out much reconnaissance work. We dropped fifteen-and-a-half tons of bombs during the day on railways at Lille, Courtrai, Comines and Estaires. There was mutual bombing during the night. The enemy did practically no damage and lost a machine. We dropped eighteen tons of bombs, of which eight tons were on railway connections at Tournai. All the British machines returned.

M. KERENSKY IN PARIS.

London, June 30.

M. Kerensky has arrived in Paris.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LOSSES.

How Public Opinion is Soothed.

London, June 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a semi-official reply to Dr. Wexler's speech declares that the latter constitutes an official admission of the immense gravity of the Austrian disaster. Dr. Wexler tries to soothe public opinion by doubling the Italian and halving the Austrian losses. Dr. Wexler asserted that only seventy regiments, otherwise two hundred thousand men, participated in the battle, therefore the Austro-German losses on his showing were fifty per cent. But Austrian prisoners agreed in stating that forty-two Divisions, or four hundred and sixty thousand men, were engaged, therefore Dr. Wexler's proportions corrected show that the Austro-Hungarian losses were two hundred thousand. Moreover, we took nineteen thousand, not twelve thousand, prisoners.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

London, June 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is reported from Vienna that the Emperor Karl has again refused to accept the resignation of Dr. Seidler and the Ministry and announces a convocation of the Reichsrath for July 18.

AMERICA'S WAR VOTES.

London, June 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Senate has unanimously authorised 2,408 million dollars for the Fortifications Bill, providing for an enormous increase in the manufacture of ordnance supplies. The Senate has also passed the Army Appropriation Bill providing for the expenditure of 12,088 million dollars. Both measures will now go before a conference of both Houses.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A British Delegate's Hopes.

London, June 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Sir George Cave, in an interview, said he hoped Naval Division men and the British civilians from Germany interned in Holland would be included in any agreement for the exchange of prisoners. He anticipated that the Conference would conclude very shortly.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD SHORTAGE.

London, June 30.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl, owing to insolvable difficulties in the food shortage, has sent a letter to the Kaiser on the matter. A Conference occurred at the Main Headquarters, the Hungarian Food Minister participating. It is stated that an agreement was reached relative to a joint systematic utilisation of all grain stocks until the new harvest.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Naval Commander Sentenced to Death.

London, June 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, the Bolshevik Court has sentenced to death Captain St. Chassany, formerly Commander of the Baltic Fleet, on a charge of opposing and discrediting Soviet rule. General Krylenko was the prosecutor. The Central Executive Committee of the Soviets dismissed the appeal against the sentence.

Ex-Tsar's Murder Denied.

London, June 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram received from Moscow via Berlin states that the President of the Ekaterinburg Soviet telegraphs on June 24 as follows:—The rumours of the murder of the ex-Tsar are lies designed to incite the public.

SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Enemy Occupies Irkutsk.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Harbin confirms the report that Austro-German ex-prisoners have occupied Irkutsk.

DUTCH POTATOES.

Holland Agrees to Export.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says the Government has agreed to export new potatoes to be equally distributed among belligerents. Germany has undertaken to send fifty-thousand tons of coal to Holland in July.

A Protest.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that new potatoes are already being exported to Germany at the rate of fifty wagons a day. The *Telegraph* protests against the export because a famine is expected in Holland in the winter.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

London, June 30.

Three thousand women war workers marched in procession in London to-day and presented an address of homage to their Majesties the King and Queen on the occasion of their silver wedding. No fewer than twenty-five different uniforms were worn, presenting a remarkable and striking spectacle as well as testifying to the wonderful part British women have come to play in winning the war. His Majesty the King, addressing them at Buckingham Palace, paid a warm tribute to their splendid services and hoped that their labour might soon have its reward in a decisive victory and an enduring peace. He wished them God-speed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A NEW ITALIAN ATTACK.

Capture of Monte Valbella.

London, June 30.

An Italian official message states:—Supported by the Allies, we captured Monte Valbella on June 29 after a bitter struggle. Large masses of the enemy counter-attacked day and night, but were repulsed by our infantry and decimated by artillery and aeroplanes and machine-gun fire. The position was victoriously held. We took prisoner twenty one officers and 783 men belonging to four divisions. We also captured cannons, trench mortars and machine-guns. We captured a well fortified post on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso, taking thirty-three prisoners.

The Austria Version.

London, June 30.

An Austrian wireless official message claims that the Italian attacks on Monte Valbella were completely repulsed.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

More British Adventures.

Amsterdam, June 30.

An official notice issued by the Air Ministry states that bombing squadrons on Saturday night attacked railway works at Thionville, sidings at Mousablon, aerodromes at Freecaty and Boulay and other objectives. Misses prevented observation of the results. We dropped many bombs on Sunday on Hagenu aerodrome with good results, also on the barracks and station at Landau. We destroyed three hostile machines over Landau. Two British machines are missing.

SEIZURE OF BLACK SEA FLEET.

The German Excuse for Robbing Russia.

London, June 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a Berlin semi-official message, describing the events leading up to the seizure of the Black Sea Fleet, alleges contravention of the Peace Treaty by the Fleet's continued activity. The principal units went to Novo Rossisk after the German occupation of Sevastopol. Acute differences of opinion aboard the ships led to the Dreadnought *Sambodnja* Russia being torpedoed by the destroyer *Kartach*, while several destroyers were forced to run ashore. However, the Dreadnought *Unia* and several modern destroyers returned to Sevastopol on June 19, "where the entire Black Sea Fleet, still fit for war purposes, is now under German control."

The Conditions.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on June 23, says that the Foreign Commissary, in informing the Press that a part of the Black Sea Fleet had returned at Sevastopol and the other part had blown itself up, says they agreed on the return of the Fleet expressly on the condition that Germany and her Allies did not use it during the war and returned it to Russia after the war. It was only on the condition that the Fleet was returned that Germany stopped the advance of her troops at Novo Rossisk.

THE MACEDONIAN WAR THEATRE.

London, July 1.

A French Eastern communique states:—British aviators lavishly bombed Vardar Valley, Sares and Drama Railway and killed an enemy machine.

BRITISH FINANCE.

London, June 30.

The revenue for the quarter amounts to £155,753,320, as compared with £115,959,288. The expenditure was £128,975,877, as compared with £871,236,778.

A SOUTH AFRICAN WARNING.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Johannesburg says that Mr. Hertzog, in a speech, reiterated his warning against violence. He declared that all the Nationalists were seeking could and would be achieved by constitutional means alone. South Africa had had enough of armed protests and unarmed rebellions. There was nothing to be feared in the Orange Free State. He hoped the Transvaal would be imbued with the same spirit.

THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER'S SPEECH.

London, June 30.

The sensation created in Austria by the Hungarian Premier's speech is shown by the fact that the official message correcting the cable this morning arrived before the report of the speech.

ENEMY SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Austro-German Socialists have informed M. Troeltsch that they favoured a peace of understanding on the basis of the Stockholm declarations but not on the basis of the Entente Socialists' Memorandum.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE.

London, June 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Bokharest message says the Rumanian Chamber sitting at Jassy on June 28 passed the Peace Treaty with the Central Powers. Only five Deputies, including General Averescu, opposed the Treaty.

USE OF LIMBURG RAILWAY.

Some Points of the Germano-Dutch Agreement.

London, June 30.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, a semi-official message says that the transport of German goods on the Limburg Railway is not restricted to goods for civil use in Belgium. The Germano-Dutch Agreement does not provide that the transition goods such as timber shall be dependent on guarantees regarding their use.

BRITAIN'S FAITHFUL ALLY.

Nizam of Hyderabad's Loyal Act.

As an acknowledgment of his loyal services to the British Government during the war, the Nizam of Hyderabad, Sir Usman Ali Khan, had conferred on him by the King the G.C.B., the rank of hon. Lieut-General and the special title of his Exalted Highness.

In recognition of these war honours, the Nizam gave on January 16 last, at the King Kotli Palace, Hyderabad, a banquet, an account of which has been issued by the India Office.

Sir Stuart Fraser, the British Resident, in a speech of congratulation, said that for reasons everyone appreciated the position of Mohammedans everywhere was one of perplexity and distress in the autumn of 1914. The Nizam was content with no passive role of loyalty, but at once stood forth as the leader and spokesman of Mohammedan India.

The Nizam said that, remembering the fact that he had inherited from his ancestors the title of the "Faithful Ally" of the British Government, and realising not less where the true interests of his co-religionists lay, he felt it his duty to take on himself the position of spokesman of Mohammedan India and to call on his co-religionists throughout the Indian Empire to adhere firmly to their old and tried loyalty to the British Government, under which they enjoyed such great personal and religious liberty.

WAR DOGS.

Airedales and Irish Terriers for Service with the Army.

The value of dogs on the battlefield has at last been recognised by the British officials, and they are now being trained for service at the front by an expert of world-wide fame as a trainer of police and war dogs.

"The British Army authorities have for a long time ignored the advantages which might accrue from the use of dogs," said Mr. John, Secretary of the National Canine Defence League. "The officers and soldiers, however, have used them unofficially." Airedales and Irish terriers are favourites on account of their high intelligence.

"These dogs," said Mr. John, "are now being used by the troops of the Dominions as well, and the results obtained have been quite encouraging. So far as the front is concerned, the dogs are not trained for offensive work, and do not bite the Germans, although they attack an intruder who approaches too near a guarded area. The dogs wear gas masks, and frequently get killed or wounded."

It is stated that the dogs have also been trained to perform their duties during heavy firing, both by guns and rifles, and they are being fired at at close quarters. Many have shown amazing skill at getting over and through serious obstacles, including barbed wire.

DON'T FORGET.

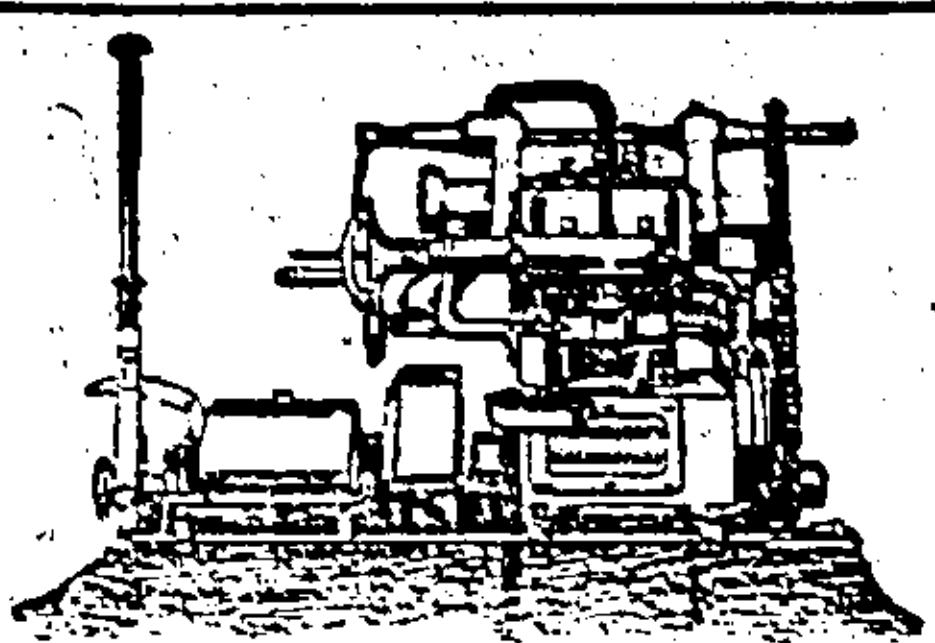
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TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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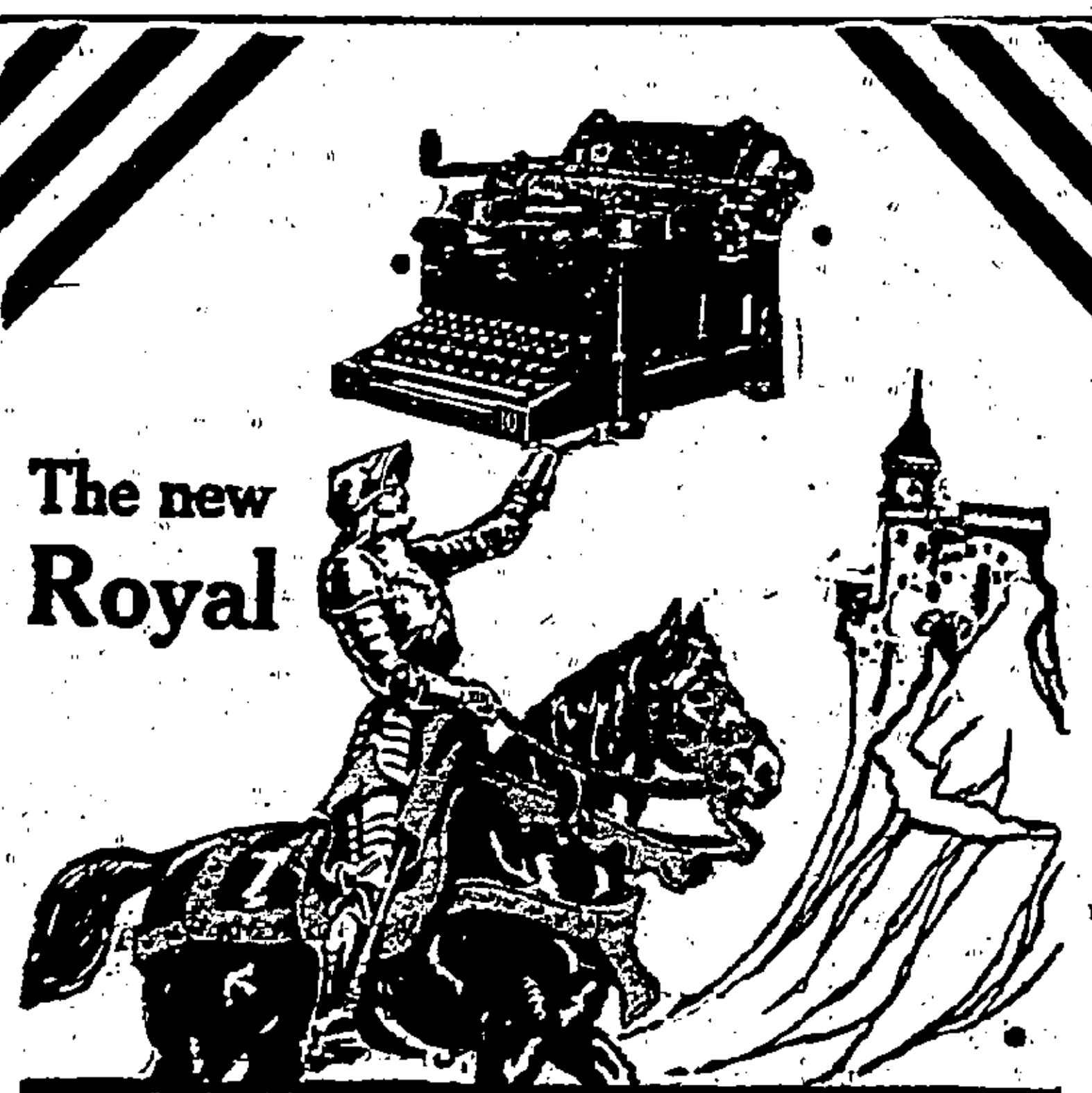
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GENERAL NEWS.

White Glove Famine.

There were no cases recently at
the Birkenhead Police Court, but
the police intimated that they
were unable to present the
customary white gloves, as they
were unobtainable at the shops.

Woman Killed by Aeroplane.

Mrs. Rhoda Mortimer, of South
Wrexham, died at Bath Hospital
recently. She was watching the
ascension of an aeroplane which
had descended when she was
struck by the propeller.

Bandmaster's Retirement.

Bandmaster Henry Sims, of the
Royal Artillery Mounted Band,
is to retire on pension. For thirty-
one years he has had charge of
the band at Aldershot, receiving
many Royal favours and gifts.

Well-known Penang

Chinese Dead.
The death occurred in Penang
on June 12, of Mr. Lin Sun Ho,
one of the most prominent mem-
bers of the Penang Chinese
community.

North Lambeth.

Mr. Frank Bryant, J.P. L.C.C.,
chairman of the Lambeth Board
of Guardians, has been adopted
as the prospective Liberal candi-
date for North Lambeth. The
sitting member is Major Houghton
Gastrell.

Man-Power.

A trivial dispute about white-
washing a ceiling occupied for
two hours recently three justices
of the Middlesex Sessions, three
court clerks, two counsel, two
solicitors and their clerks, a doc-
tor, an official shorthand writer,
and five public officials.

Mayor Sixty Years Ago.

The funeral took place at
Reading recently of Mr. J. Okey
Taylor, who was Mayor of Read-
ing nearly sixty years ago and was
its oldest magistrate. When
Mayor he welcomed at Reading
the late King Edward and Queen
Alexandra after their marriage.

Sinn Fein Dumbass.

A Sinn Fein prisoner charged
with advising young men to drill
was charged at Dublin Police
Court and ordered to find
sureties for good behaviour. He
refused to speak English, but the
magistrate observed that he un-
derstood English perfectly well.

Concealed Sugar.

Said to be "most highly con-
nected," Fredk. Thornton, forty-
five, was sentenced to fourteen
days' imprisonment at Thames
Police Court for being in unlaw-
ful possession of 13 lb. of sugar.
It was found concealed under his
clothes at the West India Dock.

Timid Man's Death.

Fearful of air-raids, George
James Best, seventy-one, of Hawk-
street, Bromley-by-Bow, used to
go to the gasworks at night. He
was found on a heap of coals,
having apparently fallen 25 feet
from a plank over a reformat house,
and the verdict was "Accidental
death."

Raid for Fire-Arms.

A number of disguised and
armed men visited the house of
Richard Sweetnam, Rahima,
Skielbreen, and placed a bag over
his head and demanded his fire-
arms. They took one shot-gun. A
body of men also entered the
rectory, Castle-haven, Skiilbreen,
and carried away one shot gun.

Contribution.

"What I got for this I shall
richly deserve," said Elizabeth
Loutre, sixty-eight, a mantle-
maker, of Albany-buildings,
Camdenwell, charged at Bow-
street, with drawing her late
mother's pension by means of
forgery. She was remanded, and
subsequently sent to prison for
six months.

Small-pox in London.

The officials of the Metropolitan
Asylums Board state that no fresh
case of small-pox has been noti-
fied since April 1, a period of
twelve days, and it is now hoped
the outbreak has been stamped
out. There are thirty-two patients
under treatment, says the
Observer to hand.

Strange Station Accident.

At Sarpton Station, a soldier
attempted to catch a train by
taking a short cut from one
platform to another by crossing
the line. In carrying his bicycle
across one of the wheels touched
the electric rail. There was a small
explosion and shower of sparks
and the soldier was thrown down.
Fortunately he fell clear, getting
off with a severe shaking.

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All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Unpleasant "hot" spots, "sun burn", "cotton" skin
sufferers from eczema, blisters, various diseases
CHRONIC WOUNDS, ULCERS, SLEUTH, SCALDS, BURNS,
with the FREE CURE, BUCKINGHAM, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 8



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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1918.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

We revert to the subject of Russia chiefly because there is good reason to believe that there are at present taking place, or there are impending in that country, events of vast magnitude and consequence that cannot fail to have very considerable effects upon other countries than Russia—events, indeed, that may have a powerful effect in determining the duration of the war and which may possibly greatly assist in bringing it to a speedy close. For there can be no doubt that if a general uprising takes place in Russia against the domination which Germany seeks to establish, Germany's days are numbered in Russia. She will then have to decide whether she can afford to strengthen her position there at the expense of weakening it on the Western Front and possibly elsewhere, or whether she had better give up her ill-gotten gains and leave Russia to settle her own destiny. That the Russians are quite able to do so if given a fair opportunity no one who knows them will deny, and that they seem now to be realising more clearly and more seriously than ever before that the time is fast approaching for them to move more actively as a nation than they have been doing since effecting the revolution that brought to an end the Romanoff dynasty, is evident in many respects.

M. Kerensky, who was recently in Moscow and who, though finding it politic to remain in hiding, was well-informed regarding what was taking place throughout Russia, has just affirmed that he bears witness that the Russian people will never recognise the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which he rightly says, "hurled Russia into the abyss of annihilation." No nation, indeed, would tolerate such humiliating peace terms and the Russian people would not have done so had it not been for the fact that at the time they were unfortunately being guided, or rather misguided, by the Bolsheviks, whose actions then and since have proved them to be nothing more nor less than a badly organized body of hirebrained fanatics, whose conception of politics, particularly when brought in opposition to an autocracy such as Germany, is wholly impracticable. Happily, there are now no wanting indications pointing to a speedy collapse of this pernicious body, which was sapping Russia of its vitality and leaving it an easy prey to German rapacity.

The all-important point therefore is, "Will the Russians by an early date be able to free themselves from the trammels enmeshing them owing to Teutonic intrigue and duplicity which have been so long a life in their unhappy country?" M. Kerensky appears to believe that such will probably take place, and doubtless it will if the Allied Powers render timely aid, for unquestionably Russia in her present disorganised and dismembered condition can do little unless substantially aided. If therefore the Allies can see their way clear to assist Russia they will probably find before long that by assisting her they are also assisting themselves, for Russia, once more possessed of her national spirit, should speedily be able to oust the German invaders, and render material aid to the Allied cause. It is unthinkable that the Russian nation can tolerate in any form whatever the arrogant pretensions of an Autocracy such as Germany. If no, what was the use of her overthrowing her own tyrannous Autocracy? In not many ways, unfortunately, can the Allies render effective aid to Russia, but there is one way ready to hand, and it lies in Siberia where Japan, aided by China, could effectively check not only German machinations and ambitions in that part of the world but could also, we feel sure, speedily extend her conquests further west greatly to the advantage of Russia, to the Allies and to the discomfiture of Germany. In our opinion, therefore, the report that Japan is not likely to intervene in Siberia is not only very regrettable, but is, if acted upon, certain to prove a serious mistake. Japanese and Chinese troops, in sufficient numbers, aided with munitions from the United States and England and, of course, acting in full accord with Russia, would very soon bring to a stop Germany's Far Eastern ambitions. All having the Allied cause at heart and the hope of yet seeing Russia's national spirit revived, will trust that the Allied Powers may see their way to assist Russia through Siberia.

China's "Open Door."

The question of the negotiations regarding the acquisition by a Japanese syndicate of the Feng Huang-shan Iron Mines, addressed by Sir Charles Hobhouse, in the House of Commons, and even more particularly the answer given to it by Lord Robert Cecil, as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will be read with considerable interest in the Colony and elsewhere where Britons have established themselves in the Far East. The policy of the "Open Door" has long been approved by foreign Powers, and in one respect, therefore, there is nothing really surprising that the Japanese or any other nation should seek to obtain concessions in those "spheres of interest" which were specially recognised as concessions of the British, any more than there would be if the British or any other nation sought concessions in Manchuria or Mongolia. No doubt the "Open Door" policy is fairest to all, but we are of opinion that the Chinese authorities would be well-advised to give an option to the nation that is generally recognised as having a prior claim, until at least the policy of the "Open Door" is more truly recognised than it is at present.

Enemy Socialists and Peace.

The absence of M. Trotsky, the Dutch Socialist, from the big Labour Conference in London is no doubt due to the fact that Allied seamen refused to convey him to England, because they knew he had conspired with the enemy and so was regarded with suspicion. But though he has not reached London he has expressed the views of the Austro-German Socialists on peace. These views are to the effect that enemy Socialists favour a peace by understanding, but not in accordance with the terms of the Entente Societies' Memorandum. This shows, in effect, that the German Socialists are still under the spell of Prussianism, for the Entente Memorandum has gained the general approval of Socialists in all parts of the world save in the Central Powers. It is something gained, perhaps, that even a peace by understanding is acceptable to the Austro-Germans, for inasmuch as the enemy Socialists are no doubt being made the mouthpieces of their Governments, we may take it that Germany especially is no longer in the mood of being determined to win by force. She realises now that the best she can hope for is a peace by arrangement, and that is what she is playing for. All the same, the spirit of the enemy masses will yet need to undergo a big change before the time for negotiation comes, for the aims for which the Allies are fighting are such as must appeal to all sincere and honest Socialists.

British Women and the War.

The big procession of women war workers that marched the other day to Buckingham Palace to present an address of homage to the King and Queen on the occasion of their Majesty's Silver Wedding celebration afforded another illuminating proof of the splendid work that is being done by British women in the war. We read that no fewer than twenty-five different uniforms were worn on this occasion—which in itself is not only a striking proof of the size of the procession but of its remarkably representative character. It, however, is well known that in practically every sphere of war work British women have taken an active and a keen part. They have done wonderfully well, performing tirelessly and efficiently, innumerable tasks, all of which have done much towards rendering material assistance in enabling us to cope with an enemy who had a long start of us in the matter of preparation. When the war is over—and won, as it shall be—a large share of the glory will be ungrudgingly accorded to British women for the splendid sacrifices they made and the work they performed.

DAY BY DAY.

YOUR ENEMIES OFTEN TELL THE TRUTH ABOUT YOU. FRIENDS ARE GIVEN TO FLATTERY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg (1863).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3d.

The Tribunal.

The first meeting of the General Military Service Tribunal is to be held in the Council Chamber at 3.30 p.m. to-morrow.

For Shanghai.

Lita Tong and Cheong U Ting, chemists to the H. A. Manufacturing Company, Shanghai, are to leave for Shanghai to-morrow.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified five cases of spotted fever (three fatal), four of plague (all fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Unstamped Letters.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged this morning with being in possession of nine unstamped letters. Defendant had the letters concealed in his shoes. No excuse was offered and a fine of \$18 imposed.

Alleged Bicycle Theft.

A Greek cigar vendor, named John Constantino, was charged on remand before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a bicycle at Kowloon. A number of witnesses were called describing the movements of defendant on the day in question. He was discharged.

An Admiral Charged.

The Chinese Admiral of Lung Chai-kwong's naval forces was charged on remand with being concerned in the armed robbery at Wood Street. Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on his behalf and said defendant had been in prison for over a month and he hoped Mr. Wolfe would fix a day or reduce the bail. The case was remanded for a further week.

NAVAL CANTEN TRAGEDY.

Funeral of the Victim.

The funeral of the late Petty Officer Adams, who was murdered yesterday morning, took place at the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley last evening. Despite the heavy rain there was an extremely large concourse of mourners, indicating the great esteem in which the deceased was held. Commodore Garney, Commander Gibson and many naval officers were present, while representatives of the Army and Police as well as many civilians were included in the cortege. The procession, which was headed by a firing party from naval ships in port, left the Naval Hospital at 4.30 and on reaching the cemetery, a brief service was held in the chapel. The coffin was borne on a gun-carriage drawn by men of the Navy and was enclosed in a Union Jack. On reaching the cemetery, a brief service was held in the chapel. The Rev. F. B. Hastings officiating both here and at the graveside. On the lowering of the coffin into the grave by naval N.C.O.'s, the customary rounds were fired and the Last Post sounded.

There were many beautiful floral tributes, including wreaths from the Dockyard Recreation Club, Hongkong Police Mess, Naval Canteen, Royal Naval Yard, Police, Royal Naval Quindille Club, Naval Canteen Committee, United Services Recreation Club etc., Messrs. Gande, Price and Company; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blake and family, Mr. and Mrs. Oxberry, Mr. A. Hag, Revenue Officer J. O. Wildin, Mr. Spilberry (assistant to deceased), Lieut. Lees (who had charge of the Naval detachment present), H. M. ships and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.).

MAN POWER.

Older men not for the Infantry Abroad.

In a notice explaining the procedure to be followed in dealing with the older men for the Army, Sir Auckland Geddes announces that for the time being only those passed in Grade 1 or Grade 2 will be called up.

Subject to military requirements the Corps to which the War Office propose to post these recruits are:—

Combatant Services.—Home Defence Infantry and Garrison battalions at home and abroad, Royal Field Artillery and Royal Garrison Artillery at Home.

Auxiliary Services (at Home and Abroad).—Royal Army Medical Corps, Army Service Corps, Motor and Horse transport, remounts, supplies, &c., Army Ordnance Corps, Army Veterinary Corps, Inland water transport and dock, Railway troops, roads and quarries.

Men fit for this second list of units will also be posted to the Air Force for duty with the squadrons.

Men will be called up for medical examination by age groups. Proclamations will be issued announcing that the calling up of any particular group is imminent.

The first group will include the men born in 1874 and 1875. The Proclamation announcing the calling up of men of these years will be issued at an early date.

Provided an adequate flow of recruits can be obtained from the young men whose exemptions have just been cancelled, the necessary number of men of the new age are to be recruited in such a way as to avoid, as far as possible, disturbance in essential industries. It is not proposed at present to call up for service, or even for medical examination, the older men who are registered as engaged in one of the following occupations:—Agriculture, sericulture, construction, mines, munitions, railways and transport, shipbuilding.

The protection afforded by the present list of certified occupations extends to men of the ages now made liable to military service if they are engaged in one of the occupations specified.

No man will be called to report for service until after he has been medically examined; and in each case 14 days' notice will be given. For the time being, however, men of the new military age will not be called up for service unless in Grade 1 or Grade 2.

Every man will have full opportunity of exercising his military rights. Particular care will be taken by National Service representatives appearing before tribunals to see that full consideration is given to cases of directing heads of businesses, and key men of working staffs. It is also intended to continue the system of agreements which has been in operation with regard to such undertakings as banks, insurance companies, exchange, etc. Men who have the necessary qualification will have the usual opportunities of becoming officers in the various services for which they are suited.

Special instructions will shortly be issued referring to qualified medical practitioners.

Calling up notices for medical examination are being prepared from information available on the National Register, there being no Military Register covering the new age period. Particulars have, in many cases, not been furnished to the Local Authorities concerning men who patriotically volunteered for service and actually served in the Forces since August 15, 1915. In these circumstances, if calling up notices should inadvertently be sent to such men, it is requested that full particulars of the unit, corps, or branch of the Forces in which he served, or is serving, should be given on the back of the notice, and that it should be returned to the office of origin.

Quiet Men.

A West Indian sailor man, recently, when accusing a comrade of assault, was asked before being sworn, "Are you a Christian?" No, sir! he replied, "we quiet men."

THE BIG OPIUM DEAL.

All Cabinet Said to be Involved.

According to the latest news of the new Chinese opium "Syndicate" which has been circulating through from Peking, (says a correspondent of the N. C. Daily News) the personnel of this organisation is so nearly identical with the personnel of the present Government that it would be very rash indeed to say who is not in it. Chinese gossip in the capital—and now in Shanghai—exonerates no one, and if one begins with the head of the Government, the various Ministers and the prominent Generals, and then carefully catalogue all their leading subordinates, political dependents, and personal adherents in the provinces the Chinese who claim to have knowledge of the deal will say "Aye!" to each name. It is explained that although the negotiations of last year's agreement between President Feng and the Combes are still the leading promoters of the scheme, it has been necessary to admit a great many others to participation to get the measure through the Cabinet.

It will be remembered that before the agreement which was signed on January 28, 1917, was even devised, President Feng—then Vice-President Feng—promised, through his emissaries, to get the Combes nine months extension of time, and that this pledge was not fulfilled because of the opposition of the Tsan following in the Peking Government. Again, when the ratification of the agreement was proposed last autumn in Wang Shih-chen's brief Premiership, while Premier Tsan and his following were in abeyance, the time allowed the negotiators was not sufficient and Premier Wang's retirement from office interrupted proceedings. It, therefore, became apparent that if the opium was to be purchased from the Government, it had to be with the consent of the Tsan Chai-fai faction in the Government, and it was also recognised that such consent could only be obtained by admitting all and sundry to participation. So in came the Anhai P'ai and that unpopular sub-division of the Chiao Tung P'ai which has been so successful during the past year in influencing the Northern military movements with foreign money.

It was presumably on behalf of the Feng Kuo-chang following and the Chiao Tung folk, namely Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Tsung-yu, that Wang K'omin came to Shanghai, and it was probably on behalf of the Anhai P'ai that General Ting Shih-yuan, one of Premier Tsan's confidential advisers, came in touch with the Combes here. It is said in Chinese circles that, while Chou Chian-nih made the final arrangements and signed the agreement, the way was certainly paved for him by these more important persons. So far as the mystery of the Syndicate's funds is concerned it is said in Peking that the financing of the \$5,000,000 advance to the Government was left to Lu Tsung-yu, now head of the new Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank, which was established in Peking some months ago for the purpose of financing joint Sino-Japanese enterprises.

The opium question is still being vigorously discussed in Nanking, where the conference of delegates from the various provincial assemblies has been playing hide and seek with Civil Governor Chi since Tuesday. The police have orders to prevent a meeting, for the conference is certain to pass detrimental resolutions if it once rises formally upon the opium purchase or any of the other numerous scandals with which Peking is now credited, but the members are meeting in groups in private houses and restaurants and are getting ready to take some sort of action without going through the dangerous formality of a meeting. One of the delegates who is coming strongly to the fore as a leader is President K'ung of the Shantung Provincial Assembly, the direct descendant of the philosopher Confucius and apparently very worthy descendant of his courageous ancestor.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The recent account given by the Temps of the German tyranny in Belgium makes no mention of that systematic hammering at the nation's moral which is the most cruel weapon in the enemy policy. All Belgians, whether peasants or town dwellers, have a strain of mysticism running through their sturdy common-sense. No other country in Europe lives so much in its past, and no other people retains so deep and practical a reverence for the customs of their forefathers and for all the ancient landmarks of bygone glory. The aim of the Germans is the deliberate destruction of the symbols, made sacred by antiquity and love, which survived the onrush of invasion. Long ago they forbade the singing of patriotic folk-songs and the weaving of national colours. Church services are subject to a military censorship, and the observance of many quaint customs, religious or fantastic, brings a risk of fines and imprisonment. Lately church organ pipes and the bells with the voices and names of heroes—Melchior of Bruges, Salvator of Malines—have been seized for the melting-pots of Essen.

La Libre Belgique is not the only paper the Belgians have conducted clandestinely during the German occupation. There was one, the Weekly French Press, frankly calling itself "a bulletin of patriotic propaganda." At the very outset of their captivity the Belgians naturally determined to acquaint themselves with the truth about the war—and they were not likely to get that from the German governing authorities, who banned not only all Allied but often neutral newspapers. Poor men from the remotest villages in Belgium readily took the risks of imprisonment and heavy fines to get a mere glimpse of an English paper or of the Paris Figaro. And as the smuggling of foreign papers into the country became more and more difficult a surreptitious review of the Allied press was attempted. This was the Weekly French Press. A few copies of this publication circulated even to America. They were taken there by Father Jean Baptiste de Ville, who is Cardinal Mercier's personal representative in the United States. Father de Ville also succeeded in taking with him—at the risk of his life, it is said—a complete file of La Libre Belgique, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Co. It is proposed to reprint the file in book form and publish it in aid of one of the Belgian relief funds.

Heavily increased taxation is in prospect, but we may still hope to escape such a state of affairs as Sydney Smith deplored in the Edinburgh Review in 1820. At that time, he lamented, there were "taxes on every article which enters the mouth or covers the back, upon everything pleasant to see, hear, smell, taste, or feel; taxes on light, warmth, locomotion; taxes on everything on earth and the waters under the earth; on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home; on raw material; on the sauce that pampers man's appetite, the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine that decorates the judge, and the rope that hangs the criminal; at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay." In conclusion, he drew a pathetic picture of how "the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, on which he has paid 7 per cent, into a spoon which has paid 30 per cent, throws himself back upon the chiniz bed which has paid 22 per cent, and expires in the arms of the apothecary who has paid £100 for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then taxed 10 per cent, his virtues are recorded on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers, to be taxed no more!"

Jury Service.

To meet the shortage of jurors, the Law Journal suggests that a Bill should be passed raising the age at which liability to serve ceases from sixty to sixty-five during the war.

FRANCE'S TRAVEL REGULATIONS.

A Visit to Provinces from Paris.

The special correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes from Paris under date of April 15 as follows:—I left Paris by the through train for the western and southern Atlantic ports the week after the bombardment of the city by the long-distance cannon had begun. My military pass for the zone of the armies was not meant to apply in Paris, which is, as it has been all along, an open city, under civil authority. This is so much the case that the railway offices have been selling their tickets for every direction, except the actual battle-front, without verifying first that the traveller has the police "ascendancy" which has been demanded by the nominal regulation ever since the war began.

This alone shows how little military fuss and feather worry the civil population in France. Still, when I reached my destination at a provincial town where war works were going on, the police commissary—a civil authority—to whom I presented my papers for the arrival stamp remarked on the absence of the regulation departure stamp of the commissary of my Paris residence. For the sake of regularity, he inscribed in red ink the fact that I came on a professional mission, with credentials from the Foreign Office.

I heard him losing his Latin altogether with an aged American lady who had come down from Paris because her house was in the quarter intermittently under fire. One of the long-distance gun's bombs which are small and not very explosive, but demolish by their weight, had fallen in front of her door. She declared to the provincial commissary: "Here I am, anyway, and I can't go back to Paris just to get a paper stamped. Why didn't they tell me there?"

What women wish Governments wish! And the police official banged his stamp down on her permit to stop and stay where she was. She was not the first of her kind he had seen. Another day I saw a Brooklyn merchant and his wife in the same predicament. Perhaps the French, who are more used to taking out official papers, observe the regulations better. The Paris police authorities have now reminded all citizens that they must have their identity papers properly stamped before leaving one civil jurisdiction for another during war time.

It has taken nearly four years of war and the presence of British and American armies at scattered bases of the rear, and these renewed drives of the enemy, to enforce such necessary regulations, even where useless and indiscreet and spying travellers are rightly to be feared. Once again, just as food restrictions have been applied very moderately in France, so the military exigencies have affected very mildly the civil and even the foreign population. We have had always enough to eat, and we travel easily wherever it is at all reasonable we should go.

In the first days of long-distance bombardment, the migration of Parisians who are not particularly useful at home and have means to live elsewhere, was rather encouraged. The bombardment has really touched only a few quarters of the city, keeping to about the same line of fire. Except for the distressing shot on Good Friday, which tumbled down the heavy stone-vaulted roof of an ancient church on the heads of the worshippers, with serious loss of life, the population has not suffered as much from this fantastic bombardment as from the air raids that went before. I think the breaking of sleep at usual hours has proved more wearing on the nerves than the sensational and exaggerated taking refuge in cellars. My "mission" has enabled me to mix at first hand with any exodus there may have been of Parisians from Paris.

My military pass, though not applying to Paris, impressed the railway officials enough for them to let me go on the platform while the passengers were crowding into the cars an hour and more ahead

of time. The trains, it should be said, to the company's credit, had been doubled, and were waiting. Here, too, there has been much exaggeration, though it was the most crowded day, and the trains were unable to handle all the baggage. Late comers, mostly men travelling on business, civil or military, had to stand in the passages, since women and children came early and occupied all the seats.

This exodus traffic differed only in intensity, and not in kind, from what has been going on ever since January. At that time I was deterred from going down to Marseilles and the sun by the fact that a week or ten days' time was needed to secure a reserved seat for the all-night and sometimes all-day trip, and even then with the risk of having to stand up a good part of the way. In spite of the military traffic, troops and transport, Government has encouraged the usual trains of the Riviera season to resume. Still, one of our correspondents, who was going to inspect the convalescent stations for the Allied soldiers and officers in the South, thought it advisable to take only hand luggage, and be ready waiting for his train some hours ahead of time. I find in all this only what I heard two years ago from my Paris police commissary, trying to explain to a rich American certain official interferences with his private conveniences. "Monsieur, we are in a state of war!"

In the corner of my compartment, which had eight seats, one was occupied by a pleasant-faced middle-aged woman in black carrying a stout child of three or four on her knees. I naturally supposed her to be the mother, but the child addressed "a young, capable looking woman who was waiting to see them off as 'Mamma!' To my look of surprise, the elder woman said proudly: "I am grandma!" They explained that aeroplanes twice dropped bombs in their neighbourhood, and they thought it better to take the child away. The mother had to remain to carry on the business of the father, who has been fighting at the front since the beginning of the war. The grandmother and child were going to a seaside town, where they were told board was cheap, but where they had no acquaintances. A civil official and his wife, who were going to the same town which they knew, interested themselves so that the two women were reassured for the all-night journey with only strangers at the end.

Just before the time for the train to start, a railway man passed to say that an air raid alert was under way. The two women said good-bye, the mother gave a last kiss to her little girl, saying wistfully:—"She will not miss me with her grandmother!"—and, without any theatrical emotion, hurried away into the dark and danger to keep the home fires burning. A Swiss lady on her way to America remarked audibly: "And yet they tell us the French have no home life!"

The conductors in our train were women, good-natured and expert in settling the disputes of the crowding passengers about places reserved for too confident late comers and occupied by earlier birds. They laid down the law sharply when resistance was made. In general, the law-abidingness of the French, who are a routine people following accepted rules, was sufficient. So we rolled peacefully into the night toward Easter day, when Parisians are supposed to have been at the height of their exodus. Some who were there and some who were not might learn from it what the "moral" of French men and women at the rear really is.

Doctor's Death on Duty.

A doctor's death while attending a patient was reported at a Hackney inquest. Deceased was Dr. Christopher Towell, fifty-four, of Upper Clapton-road. He had complained of feeling ill, and after placing the thermometer under the arm of his patient, a schoolmaster's wife, he went downstairs and died almost immediately from valvular disease of the heart.

AN EXCITING JOURNEY.

Germans Tried to Shell Red Cross Train.

London, May 7.—In an eventful flight from Jassy, the Rumanian capital, the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania, which now has arrived in London, escaped from Odessa thirty-six hours before the Germans entered it, only to be fired upon by a German battery in the Ukraine, 200 miles north of the famous Black Sea port. The German shells did no damage to the Red Cross train, falling about a half a mile from it. The shelling lasted five minutes. When the Mission left Jassy, it was known that the journey would probably be dangerous. It was known that the Germans were within fifty or sixty miles of Odessa, and that their advance parties might be encountered along the line. Most of the passengers on the train were officers and privates of the French Military Mission to Rumania, and it was hardly to be expected that German or guerrilla bands would make any careful distinction in favour of a few American Red Cross uniforms.

The Americans left on the third of six trains which carried the Allied Missions from Jassy. The first train left at noon on March 9, and the other trains followed at intervals of two or three hours. Each train was provided with food for a month. There was no dining-car, and the food was cooked in two military food kitchens abandoned by Russian troops and carried on a freight car on the end of the train. Three other freight cars, loaded with rails, ties, and railway iron, also were carried, so that the road-head could be repaired quickly in case of accident or in case the Germans had torn up the line.

The train on which the Americans travelled was one of the most extraordinary combinations of railway rolling-stock ever seen. Americans, doctors, and officers, had a third-class sleeping car, while the nurses had a second-class sleeper. Both cars were of ancient Russian make, and without water supply or heating facilities. The French officers had sleeping cars, some Russian and some Rumanian, but the privates were compelled to get along with ordinary freight cars of nondescript types, and two or three indifferent passenger cars. The engine which pulled the train dated back to 1876, and burned only wood, which was picked up along the way. The engineer was an elderly Russian of Bolshevik opinion, and had to be fed with rubles and cognac almost as frequently as the engine required wood. He carried his family along with him in a box car next to the engine, and whenever meals or other domestic affairs required his attention, he stopped the train and went "home" to his box-car.

Just outside Odessa the engineer became dissatisfied with the flow of rubles and cognac and went on a strike. The French officers tried to reason with him, but he was obstinate, and departed with the engine and the box-car, leaving the remainder of the train standing on the main line. He had chosen rather a critical time, for reports were current that the Germans were likely to reach the railway at any moment. After some delay the French succeeded in finding another engineer and engine, and the train proceeded.

In fact, German battalions entered Odessa only thirty-six hours after the Americans passed through the city. The striker apparently suffered a change of heart soon after he left the train, for the next day, when the train was a hundred miles or so beyond Odessa, he, with his engine and "home," caught up with the train. He begged the French officers to take him back on their own terms. The French declined to reinstate the old engineer, and the last seen of him was taking his engine and box-car backward on the return trip to south Russia.

On the second day out from Odessa, when the train bearing the Americans was about 200 miles north of that city, one of the doctors saw a flash of fire away off on the horizon. It

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

AN OPIUM CASE.

Chinese who Belonged to the "American Church."

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium over and above that allowed. Defendant was represented by Mr. P. W. Goldring.

A lunko said he arrested defendant in Queen's Road, while he was carrying a parcel. On the parcel being opened the opium was found concealed in padded hanks.

Mr. Goldring said his client had bought the opium for the use of his coolies. The law allowed him five taels, and he had five mace and eight candareens.

Inspector Kent said there were eight candareens in excess of the amount.

Mr. Goldring said the five mace, eight candareens were found in another box which did not belong to defendant. Defendant, when sworn, said he belonged to "the American Church." He had bought the opium for his coolies. Defendant was discharged.

Forty Pieces of Flesh.

When a soldier with only one hand was charged at the Thames Police Court with being an absentee, it was stated he had been twenty months in hospital and that more than forty pieces of female flesh had been grafted on one of his legs.

was followed quickly by a loud explosion, as a shell burst in a field about half a mile from the moving train. The shell was followed by many others during the ensuing five minutes. It was supposed the train had come within sight of a distant German observation post, which was trying to direct the fire of its batteries on the railway track. Military men on board declared the shells were 8.9-inch or larger. The range was a little too great for the German guns, however, and all the shells fell short.

Arriving at the station of Doinakais, the Americans were informed by the Bolshevik authorities that a battle was in progress to the north. The train then turned from its scheduled route and proceeded south-east, returning to its northward route after a long detour. For the next forty-eight hours hardly an hour passed without rumours of danger from Germans or guerrilla bands.

At Kursk the Americans were greeted enthusiastically by several thousand Bohemian troops, who originally had been prisoners captured from the Germans, but lately had been fighting with the Russians against the Central Powers. They said they had just returned from a severe battle with the Germans between Kiev and Kursk, and many of them were wounded. They asserted that this action on their part had saved the American mission, as otherwise the Germans would have been in Kursk before the Americans arrived there.

The Mission arrived in Moscow on March 16. The trip northward to the Mourmansk coast and thence to England was without danger of German interference.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 29th June, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 15 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$16,099	346,213
Last Year: ...	13,365	344,649
Increase: ...	2,734	3,564
Decrease: ...		

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—One or two FURNISHED ROOMS with cooking and attendance, for married couple. State full particulars and terms. BOX 1404 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

THE Steamship

"MELVILLE DOLLAR."

having arrived on June 27th 1918, from Vancouver, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 4th 1918 will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 4th July 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 8th July 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 8th July, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 15th July, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1918.

The Andamax
[Pocket Slip-on]
WATERPROOF
\$10.50
Very light weight, strong and durable.
MACKINTOSH
A CO. LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 23.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCK!
SUN HELMETS
IN
PITH, RUBBER & FELT
SUPERIOR
QUALITIES
SOLE AGENTS FOR
GLYN & CO.
44, OLD BOND ST.
LONDON, W.
DOUBLE
TERAIS AND
STRAW HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES.
SMART WHITE & COLOURED
PUCCAREES.

NEW TROPICAL MODELS
ESTEY PIANOS
UNRIVALLED FOR TONE QUALITY & FINISH
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S
CELEBRATED SWEETENED
LEMON SQUASH
CORDIAL
PRESERVATISED
MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN
LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.
Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50.
Bottle. \$ 1.20
AGENTS:
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Wine Merchants,
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINESTO -
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

- SAILING ON OR ABOUT -

Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
Monteagle 27th July	Key West	28th Oct.
Key West 10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation: Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and reservations of accommodation, also for freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Department, P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, 752, Hongkong.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Freight Department, P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, 752, Hongkong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service, Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cabins, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Sado Maru T. 12,500	TUES., 19th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,500	FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

MELBOURNE

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BOMBAY

CALCUTTA

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1. Outfitting Shanghai & Kobe. 2. Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fashiki Maru," "Sado Maru," "Kawachi Maru," "Aki Maru," each of over 12,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Katori Maru	FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

1. Outfitting Manila & Batavia.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	15th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	15th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	10th July.
ANYO MARU	15,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

August 7th August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to BEISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	4th July at 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	5th July at noon
TIENSIN	Hulchow	7th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	9th July at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong July 2, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijilwong	Kobe & Moji	in port	3rd July	Macassar
Tijmanock	Amoy	6th July	10th July	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haifan ... J. A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 2nd July at 1 p.m.	
Haifong ... J. W. Evans	TUES., 9th July at 1 p.m.	

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Takshing	Wed., 3rd July at 7 a.m.	
TTSIN via C'foo & W'wei Chipping	Wed., 3rd July at noon.	
SANDAKAN	Wed., 3rd July at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	Thur., 4th July at 10 a.m.	
MANILA	Fri., 5th July at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	Fri., 12th July at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the "KWAISANG" and "YITIM" calling at Swatow. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—Weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer leaving up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanda, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu. TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wladivostok and Okhotsk.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2800.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Profits of Japanese Shipowners.

Mr. Inui Shigetoshi, son-in-law of Mr. Inui Shimbei, the well-known shipowner of Kobe, has filed a suit in the Tokyo Chibo Saibansho, against Mr. Yamamoto Tadashiro, the well-known fananavikin, claiming recovery of ¥3,500,000 alleged to be due. It is stated that about a dozen years ago Mr. Inui Shigetoshi was a partner of the Shosho Yoko, of which Mr. Yamamoto is now the proprietor. Mr. Inui gave some hundreds of thousands of yen towards the capital of the Shosho Yoko, and claims he is entitled to receive a share of the profits made by the Shosho Yoko in proportion to the capital he put into the concern. He estimates his share at ¥2,500,000, which amount is now claimed from Mr. Yamamoto. In defence Mr. Yamamoto, admits that in 1908 Mr. Inui entered the Shosho Yoko on the understanding that he should advance money to the firm, borrowing it from his father-in-law, and he was attached to the Tientsin branch; but in about six months he was recalled to Kobe by his father-in-law owing to his profligacy, which it is said made his name a household word in the gay quarters. Since that time Mr. Inui has had nothing to do with the Shosho Yoko, and in 1914 the firm formally struck his name off its list of partners. The case was heard for the first time at the Tokyo Chibo Saibansho, and the hearing is shortly to be resumed, when some witnesses will be examined—"Japan Chronicle."

How Standard Ships Were Evolved.

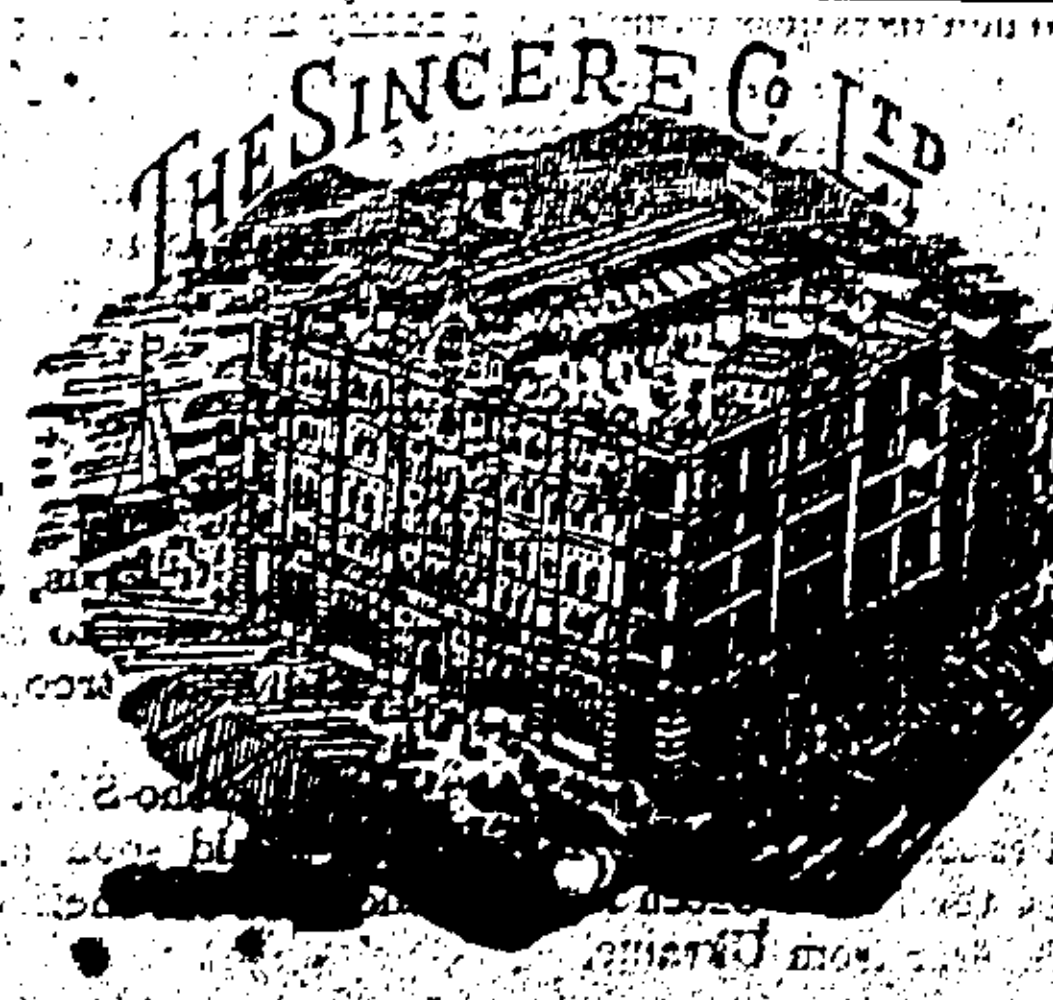
The names of the originator and original designers of the "National" Standard ships are now permitted to be made public. It appears that last summer Mr. Thomas Graham, B.S.C., at present a member of the Royal Corps of Naval Construction, submitted a design for an improved highly standardised standard ship to Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction. Collaboration between Sir Eustace and Mr. Graham resulted in a form of ship being evolved whose model experiments more than justified the claims originally advanced, and at the same time did not involve a surrender of any of the structural simplicity which was the prime object of the proposals. After searching examination by the leading shipbuilding authorities, the worth and usefulness of the design were confirmed, and the type was adopted by the Government for their "National" Ships. Mr. Graham, who is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Graham, a well-known Edinburgh and Glasgow lawyer, was trained as a naval architect at Messrs John Brown and Co. (Limited), Clydebank, and is a graduate of Glasgow University. Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt since the war has figured prominently in shipbuilding and in connection with the Tanks.

Dependents of Merchant Seamen.

The secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association is in receipt of a communication from Mr. de F. Pennefather, M.P., for Kirkcaldy, who has been interesting himself in the matter of the pensions and allowances for dependents of men of the Mercantile Marine, which sets forth the statement made by the President of the Board of Trade in Parliament recently, in his reply to Mr. Pennefather, when he said that steps would be taken forthwith to obtain an Order in Council authorising the grants and allowances made to the widows and dependents of officers and men in the Mercantile Marine who are in the employ of the Admiralty, and disbursement of grants and allowances of Merchant Service officers and men in the same category to be brought up to the service scale. This reply has given no small satisfaction to the council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, who have made long and repeated representation on this subject. The thanks of the whole service are due to Mr. Basil Peto and Mr. de F. Pennefather for again bringing this matter to the forefront and it is hoped now that the Admiralty has led the way, the Board of Trade will fall into line and give a more ready ear to the persistent representations for increased grants—"Journal of Commerce."

Hard-worked Golf Caddy.

An application by a golf caddy to the Wimborne Food Control Committee for the supplementary ration for heavy manual workers was struck out.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A NAVAL "BRUSH".

London, June 29.
The Admiralty announces that four British destroyers patrolling off the Belgian coast on the evening of the 27th sighted eight enemy torpedo boats. The British destroyers full-speeded on an easterly course engaging the enemy in a long range action lasting for fifteen minutes. Three more torpedo boats joined the enemy whereupon the British fell back on their supports. The enemy did not follow and the action was broken off. The British vessels were not damaged.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

London, June 29.
The Air Ministry reports that aeroplanes on the afternoon of 28th June dropped three tons of bombs on railway workshops, stations and sidings at Thionville. Observation was difficult but direct hits were observed on the works and railway line. Hostile aeroplanes attacked our formations and severe fighting ensued in which three hostile aeroplanes were shot down and another was driven down. Two of ours have not returned, one being forced to land with engine trouble. We successfully attacked the aerodrome at Belchen on the night of 28th June. Bombs were released from a low altitude and machine guns fired into the hangars. All returned. The enemy bombed one of our aerodromes but there was no material damage.

London, June 30.
The Air Ministry states: The enemy aerodrome at Frescati was attacked on the evening of June 28. Bursts were not observed owing to bad visibility. We very successfully attacked the Badische Anilin Sodafabrik at Mannheim on June 29, despite unfavourable weather and dropped many heavy bombs. Six bursts were observed on the factory. Five hostile machines attacked our formation over the objective, but we drove down three, two of them being uncontrolled. All our machines returned.

IRISH DEVOLUTION.

London, June 30.
The Press Bureau issues a report of the proceedings of the deputation of all parties except the Unionists, who were accompanied by Mr. Barnes, General Smuts, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Long, Mr. Austen, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Smith, Lord Bessy, Lord Selbourne, Sir Wm. Robertson and Mr. Adamson were among the speakers of the deputation. Mr. Adamson, who in favour of devolution said: "The Unionist party won't acquiesce in an attempt to establish a federal form of Government, being made the excuse for hanging up the Irish for Ireland. He believed that unless the Irish difficulty was settled quickly they should either resign Ireland or in the near future bring other forces to settlement than the two sections of the British people."

Mr. Lloyd George replying said he had always been a strong federalist. He realized the impossibility of Parliament dealing adequately with post war problems if it was simultaneously taxed with local affairs, but it was impossible to carry such a measure during war without something like general assent. There was no doubt about opinion in Scotland and Wales, but opinion in England was not clear and that really mattered. It was really a question for the English constituencies. Other special difficulties included the question of Ulster, whereon the deputation's view was not clear. He would not like to predict how far devolution would help to solve the Irish question. The national conscience must be eased. Both Unionists and Home Rulers had an uneasy feeling that the best was being done for the country.

But if the scheme proposed giving equal treatment to Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales you can say to Irishmen: "We are giving you exactly what we are taking ourselves. What is good enough for us ought to be good enough for you." That would satisfy the Dominions who are convinced that we are treating Ireland clumsily and tactlessly by not giving her the freedom which is her due. That certainly is the feeling in America. He had received letters even during the last few days from prominent pro-English Americans who were most unhappy that the Irish question was unsolved and therefore he was glad they were promoting a solution which would ultimately give some satisfaction as being fair, just and business-like.

BRITISH HEROES.

London, June 28.
The "Gazette" announces the award of eleven new Victoria Crosses, all to men of English county regiments except one Canadian.

The stories record as usual super-bravery mostly in attack. The following are examples: Second Lieut. Schofield, Lancashire Fusiliers, with nine men, by great daring and clever dispositions captured 140 of the enemy. Sergeant Woodall, Rifle Brigade, single-handed captured a machine-gun and eight men and then collected ten of his own men and captured a farm and thirty more prisoners. But perhaps the most remarkable story is the deeds of Private Beesley of the Rifle Brigade. All the officers and non-coms. were killed in an attack, whereupon Pte. Beesley took command of his company, led the assault and captured single-handed an enemy post, killed two of the enemy at a machine-gun and then shot dead an officer who tried to take their place. As three more officers then rushed from a dugout Pte. Beesley shot one who attempted to destroy a map. Pte. Beesley then seized the map and prisoner the other two officers. Four more officers came out and these Pte. Beesley also disarmed and sent back as prisoners. A comrade brought up a Lewis gun which Pte. Beesley used with great effect against the retreating enemy. Pte. Beesley was now alone with a comrade, but they held on to the position for four hours under heavy fire. The enemy then advanced to counter-attack. Pte. Beesley's companion was wounded, nevertheless Pte. Beesley with the Lewis gun kept back the enemy till long after the post on his right and left had been wiped out. When darkness came Pte. Beesley moved back to the original line bringing in his wounded companion and gun. He then mounted the gun and kept it going at the enemy till things quietened down. The "Gazette" says his indomitable pluck, skilful shooting and good judgment in economising ammunition stamp this incident as one of the most brilliant actions in recent operations.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Paris, June 30.
The Ministerial Conference has decided to hold a review on 4th July in which American and Allied troops will participate.

In presenting colours to the Czech-Slovak troops in France, M. Poincare hoped they would soon be reinforced by the heroic Czech legions which had cut their way through Siberia from Ukraine.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE EX-TSAR SAFE.

Berlin, June 29.
Newspapers state that the Court at Darmstadt has been informed by the Russian Ambassador in Berlin that the ex-Tsar is safe.

RUMANIAN HARVEST FAILS.

Amsterdam, June 29.
In the Reichstag the Progressive Deputy, Herr Gotheim, stated that the Rumanian harvest would be a complete failure owing to the war and bad weather.

BERLIN'S POTATO RATION.

Amsterdam, June 30.
Berlin officially announces that the potato ration is reduced from seven to three pounds weekly. Four hundred grammes of cereals are substituted.

FAMINE IN PALESTINE.

Amsterdam, June 30.
The Jewish Correspondence Bureau publishes a letter graphically describing the terrible famine in Northern Palestine. It says that owing to Turkish requisitions prices of food-stuffs are extortionate, all shops are closed and many die of hunger in the streets. The people eat the grass growing on the graves and hundreds of orphans are wandering naked and famished.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH.

London, June 29.
The "Times" correspondent at The Hague, says: Herr Kuehnemann's first speech in the Reichstag was drafted after consultation with Main Headquarters and the Kaiser, who approved it, as did Count Hertling.

Amsterdam, June 29.
German papers indicate that the resignation of Herr von Kuehnemann is at present unlikely, as it would suggest that Germany is ruled by militarists and that he repudiates his desire for an understanding.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 27.
Silver is steady.
Messrs. Montagu and Co. report that the price is still unchanged. The tone continues good, Shanghai exchange has risen sharply to 4s. 8 1/2d. per tael.

MINERS' WAR BONUS.

London, June 29.
At a Conference of the Executive of the Miners' Federation the Premier, the President of the Board of Trade and the Coal Controller conceded the miner's advance of eighteen pence daily as a war bonus.

WOMEN WORKERS AND THE QUEEN.

London, June 30.
Three thousand women workers marched to Buckingham Palace to present an address of homage to Their Majesties the King and Queen as the women's present at the silver wedding. The King replied warmly tributing women's services during the war and adding "I trust the procession to-day will bring home to those who have not yet realised it the country's need of their help."

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ITALY.

Washington, June 30.
General March announces that the first contingent of American troops has arrived in Italy.
Reviewing the entire battle front General March says the situation is extremely favourable to the Allies.

AMERICA AND THE SLAVS.

Washington, June 29.
Mr. Lansing in a statement points out that German and Austrian officials and sympathizers have sought to misrepresent the United States Government statement of June 28 as regards the interests of the Czech-Slovak and Yugoslav Slavs and therefore Mr. Lansing now defines the position of the Government to be that no franchises on the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule.

JAPAN AND CHINESE IRON MINES.

London, July 1.
In the House of Commons, replying to a series of questions by Sir Charles Hothhouse, the Foreign Under Secretary said: "The Government are aware of negotiations proceeding for the acquisition by a Japanese syndicate of the Feng Ningshan iron mines, but as to actual information that the negotiations have been concluded, the mines are situated in the range of the Great Wall, which is a Government and always regarded as their special sphere of interest in China in the sense that British subjects possess a prior claim to favourable consideration by the Chinese authorities of applications they make for industrial concessions in that region, but they think that neither British nor any other foreign claim to spheres of interest in China should be pressed inconsistently with the principle of the open door. Neither the British Ambassador nor the Foreign Office had been consulted in the matter."

(Continued on Page 10.)

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Talkoo v. Civil Service.

These teams met on Saturday, Talkoo winning comfortably by 65 games to 34. Scores:—
Scott and Gray beat Bradbury and Wicheell 8-6, best Wood and Partner 10-1, lost to Woodman and Wolfe 6-8.
McGubbin and Grimshaw beat Wood and Partner 8-3, best Woodman and Wolfe 7-4 lost to Bradbury and Wicheell 5-6.
Scott and Aitchison beat Woodman and Wolfe 9-2, best Wood and Partner 11-9, lost to Bradbury and Wicheell 4-7.

R. G. v. U. S. R. C.
This match was won by the Royal Engineers by 68 games to 31. Scores:—

Heath and Millard lost to Sutherland and McConnell 6-5, lost to Macaulay and Parker 6-5, best Henderson-Smith and Wahl 9-2.
Macgregor and Oriskank beat Sutherland and McConnell 7-4, best Macaulay and Parker 9-2, best Henderson-Smith and Wahl 9-2.
Charters and Townsend beat Sutherland and McConnell 9-2, best Macaulay and Parker 7-4, best Henderson-Smith and Wahl 8-3.

Poor Law Romance.

The new chairman of the Nottingham Guardians, Mr. John Thompson, was an orphan boy and received out-relief from the very Board over which he will now preside.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

An Elected Chamber Proposed.

After more than six months' work and as a result of forty-eight sittings the Second Chamber Conference appointed by Mr. Lloyd George in August last year, have issued their report.

Viscount Bryce presided over the conference, composed of 16 representatives from each Chamber. The recommendations were adopted by a large majority only three, Earl Loreburn, Lord Sydenham and Mr. Scanlan, dissenting from them.

The following table shows the proposed composition of the Second Chamber:—

1. Elected by M.P.'s ... 248
2. Elected by Joint Committees of both Houses ... 81

327

If representatives of Ireland are included this would increase the total of members by about 27.

The 248 would be elected by panels of M.P.'s distributed in geographical groups, thus:—

Area.	Seats in Second Chamber.	No. of grouped M.P.'s.
London ...	27	63
South-Eastern ...	15	36
South Midlands ...	15	36
East Anglia ...	15	39
Wessex ...	13	45
S. W. Midlands ...	15	36
N. W. Midlands ...	15	36
E. Midlands ...	15	40
Lancashire ...	27	66
Yorkshire ...	24	57
Northern ...	15	34
Wales and Monmouth ...	15	35
Scotland ...	30	73
	248	598

The voting by M.P.'s shall be by ballot and by Proportional Representation by the method of the single transferable vote. It should be noted that six peers and Lord Hugh Cecil were opposed to election by members of the House of Commons, even acting in groups.

Tenure of seats in the Second Chamber will be for 12 years, one-third, whether elected by M.P.'s or the Joint Committee, to retire every four years.

In the first instance the persons chosen by the Joint Committee shall be selected from hereditary peers and bishops, but afterwards choice is to be unrestricted provided that peers and bishops sitting on the nomination of the Committee are not less than 30. It is proposed that so long as the Second Chamber discharges judicial functions the Law Lords shall remain as at present, and that the Lord Chancellor shall be Speaker.

So that the Chamber may be constituted one-third would be elected by groups of the members of the present House of Commons, and retire in four years; one-third would be elected by the members of the next House and retire in eight years; the remaining third would be elected by the Joint Standing Committee and retire in 12 years.

Clergymen of the Church of England, of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Church of Scotland, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland now eligible for the House of Commons shall be eligible for the Second Chamber.

Peers who are not members of the Second Chamber shall be eligible for the House of Commons. If members of the Second Chamber are to be paid, it is recommended that the salary should be the same as that of the House of Commons.

It is laid down that the Second Chamber shall not have power to amend or reject a Financial Bill; what constitutes such a Bill being carefully defined.

As for the adjustment of differences between the two Houses, either Chamber may demand the reference of a rejected Bill to a Free Conference, consisting of 20 members of each House appointed at the beginning of each Parliament and ten members of each House added by the Committee of Selection for the special Bill under consideration. The Free Conference will try to bring about agreement, and if it fails the Bill will go over to the next Session, when if the Free Conference again passes the Bill and it is rejected by the House of Commons, it will be referred to a Free Conference again.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Protests Ignored.

Although strong protests have been sent to the Civil Governor in regard to the system of borrowing house rent by the Provincial Assembly, there is every appearance that the system will be carried out very soon.

Shum's Return.

On a report that Shum Oh-nan has left Shanghai for Canton to take up the post of Councillor of the Administrative Chamber, the members of the two Houses, the Authority and Luk Wing-ting have sent representatives to Hongkong to meet him.

A Warning.

A report from Swatow states that the British Minister in Peking, on receiving an official report on the present situation there, has ordered the British Consul to inform the local Foreign Department that all military officers who interfere with foreign interests on the pretext of securing military expenses will be held responsible for all loss suffered by foreign merchants. Another report says that the soldiers have forced the coolies to carry military equipment without payment, and when it is asked for, the coolies are beaten with the butts of rifles.

Police Superintendent's Movements.

Ngai Fong-ping, the Superintendent of Police, has gone to Shaki to investigate the complaints made by the inhabitants against the Sand Field Protecting soldiers commanded by Lam King Wan. (Ngai arrived in Hongkong on Friday last and after conversing with a number of members in the Heungshan Commercial Club left for Macao the next morning and from thence proceeded to Shaki).

by the Second Chamber and accepted by the House of Commons, it is presented for the Royal Assent.

Lord Bryce, in a letter to the Prime Minister, gives an account of the proceedings of the Conference and sets out the reasons which led to the recommendations.

"It was generally agreed," he writes, "that a Second Chamber would be of little use unless it were strong enough to differ from the House of Commons when a proper occasion arose—a proper occasion being one in which there was reason to believe that some decision of the Commons did not express the full and deliberate will of the people. But it was also agreed that the Second Chamber ought not to be so strongly entrenched as to dispose it to engage in frequent contests with the House of Commons, so as to embarrass the Executive and clog the wheels of legislation. It thus became necessary to steer a middle course between these extremes, assigning to the Second Chamber such powers only as the interests of the nation seem to require and finding expedients by which differences between the Houses might be adjusted with the minimum of friction and delay, avoiding conflicts by methods of conciliation."

"One of the things that most struck me in presiding over the long and animated discussions of Conference was that every member was not only scrupulously careful to avoid recrimination over past controversies, but also recognised, above and beyond all difference of opinion, the fairness and good will of his colleagues, and gave to each and all of them the credit of honesty and sincerity."

It was seeking what was best for the country without thought of the special interest of his own class or party. Whatever judgment may be passed on our labours we hope that the Conference will be felt to have addressed itself with a single and an earnest mind to the duty that was assigned to it—the duty of trying to reconstruct upon lines fitted to the conditions of our time an important part of that ancient and famous constitution which many nations have taken as a model and which has far more than seven centuries safeguarded the liberties and advanced the greatness of the British people."

AN AMAN'S DEATH.

Sequel to a Strange Dream.

At the Magistrey this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and a jury, an inquest was held into the circumstances attending the death of an aman, named Lam Yi, who was employed at 67, Belcher's Street.

His Worship, in outlining the facts, said that the deceased was apparently trying to get out of the house by the roof when she fell down on to a projecting verandah and sustained injuries which necessitated her going to the Government Civil Hospital. She was going on all right, when something must have happened to upset her, for she jumped through the bars of the verandah at the highest spot possible. There was a drop of forty feet into the street, and the deceased was killed. As the hospital was a public place, it was necessary to hold an inquest to ascertain whether any body was responsible for the woman's death—such as failing to keep the bars in a proper state of repair.

Evidence was then given by the deceased's mistress, who said, in reply to a question as to why the woman wanted to leave the house, that the deceased was frightened because of a dream. She dreamt that she saw a woman dressed in red, who called out to her, telling her that if she did not go away she would be killed. Witness told her that it was all nonsense, but the deceased apparently worried about it and tried to leave the house unseen, and in doing so fell from a balcony.

Dr. Smalley, in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, said that the verandah from which the deceased jumped was fully protected by thick wire and small iron bars. Deceased must have died immediately after the fall.

An aman, employed at the hospital, said that the deceased went out of the ward on to the verandah and that, when alone, fell off the verandah. There were two bars of the verandah missing, one having been off for over a year, and the other nearly off for a long time. It was through this gap that the deceased went. Deceased seemed to be depressed and at times muttered to herself, but witness did not think she was inclined to commit suicide.

Inspector Macdonald, stationed at West Point, said he had examined the railing of the hospital verandah, and found two bars missing, one being freshly broken. The spaces made was just over fifteen inches wide and over thirteen inches high. The woman must have forced herself through the gap, for it was impossible for a person to have fallen through.

This concluded the evidence and the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

2 Orders issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Police School.

All members of No. 3 Co. (except those on duty) who did not attend for examination on June 21 or 24 will attend on Thursday next, July 4. Platoon Inspectors will attend.

Recruits.

Recruits of all units, other than those attached or transferred from H. K. Defence Corps, will parade under the Sergeant Major at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday and Friday until passed out. Uniform and helmets. The first parade will take place on Friday, July 5.

Band Practices 6 p.m. Friday, July 5, 12 and 19. Tuesday, July 9 and 16.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Australian Imports from Japan.
At the annual meeting of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, held at Melbourne, the report stated that imports into Australia from Japan rose from \$908,000 to \$3,400,000. The restriction of British exports was largely due, it was explained, to the fact that plant and material were needed for the making of munitions, but united action must be taken to see what could be done not only to regain lost trade with Great Britain, but to increase it. The United States as well as Japan had greatly increased its trade connection.

Russian Outstanding Accounts.
The total amount of Russian outstanding accounts due to Japanese merchants is estimated at about ¥60,000,000. Of these accounts the Government has paid (with part of the proceeds of the Extraordinary Exchange Bonds) for ¥13,000,000 on May 25th last, a certain portion which the authorities ascertained to be authentic, and which was most urgently in need of payment. The authorities are making investigations with regard to other outstanding accounts with Russia, and in view of the approach of the half-yearly settlements in this country, it is reported that the Government has decided to afford financial relief in respect of other accounts ascertained to be authentic by issuing another batch of Extraordinary Exchange Bonds for about ¥40,000,000.

Japan and the Price of Rice.
It is interesting to note, (says the Japan Chronicle of June 12), in view of recent editorial comment on the subject, that strong exception is taken in Hyogo Prefecture to the State control of the rice-market. A meeting of members of the Agricultural Society of Hyogo Prefecture was held at the Butokuden, Suwayama, Kobe, a few days ago to discuss the price of rice. Mr. Watanabe, the Deputy Mayor, was also present as representative of Governor Seino. Mr. Tagi, the Chairman of the Agricultural Society, and other members of the Society, addressed the meeting, expressing opposition to the measures taken by the Government on the ground that they tended to impoverish the agricultural classes. It is reported that the Hyogo Agricultural Society will take steps to oppose the Government measure, acting in conjunction with similar bodies in other prefectures.

Chinese Tobacco For American Cigarettes.

The increased shipment of South China tobacco to the United States during 1917 has continued into the present year in even increasing volume, and there is reason to believe the trade will continue after the war. Normally Chinese tobacco can be had at much lower rates, comparatively, than the tobaccos from Turkey and the Near East, which it has been supplanting in the American and Egyptian markets. Shipments of tobacco to the United States through Hongkong last year were valued at G. \$40,910 in the first quarter, \$89,471 in the second quarter, \$195,189 in the third quarter, and \$135,913 in the fourth quarter, a total of G. \$481,474, as compared with a total of \$110,994 in 1916 and \$35,573 in 1915. Before the war shipments were confined to tobacco for the use of Chinese residents in the United States. The exports promise a value of about \$125,000 for the first quarter of 1918, or substantially three times the shipments for the corresponding period a year ago. With the shutting off of the supply of Turkish and Near Eastern tobacco in the United States, a field for the South China product has been opened for use in cigarette mixtures, writes Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General at Hongkong, in Commerce Reports. The variety of South China tobacco being shipped is mostly that known as "Nambung," most of the supply comes from the vicinity of Sha Ping, in the Hoku Shan district of Kwangtung Province. It is generally collected in the large tobacco markets of Katsahan, Janton, but the export business seems to be confined largely, if not entirely, to Hongkong. The continuation of this trade after the war is largely a matter of silver exchange. At present the high price of silver renders the cost of this Chinese tobacco to American importers well toward twice its normal price. With the return of silver to its normal level and the effectual introduction of this tobacco in American markets and in American cigarette making, it is anticipated that the trade will be continued.

The Shanghai Markets.

Piece Goods.—Everyone was looking for an improvement in the market after the Dragon settlement interval, but the gods that control things in this market would have it another way; the

market is no better off than before the holiday but there is now some talk among the merchants that things will begin to pick up about September settlement day. In other words, the outlook for the summer is not over bright, says the N. C. Daily News of June 22. The two smaller and earlier auctions of the week, with minimum offerings, came out about even on the sales, but Yuenfong, calculating that the Market would have an appetite after a week of fasting, put up over 600 packages, which proved to be a miscalculation—the market did not want the goods and freely showed its disapproval. Many of the merchants were still away at ancestral homes, which may have accounted for the lack of competition, and the failure of the Xian Kong bank at Ningpo and the consequent disorganization of the money market there, owing to gambling in cotton, certainly influenced in the curtailment of business for that port. There was some inquiry from Wuhu and Tientsin at the Kungping sale on Tuesday, when 150 packages were offered, but bidding dragged throughout, brokers adopting depressing tactics. Heavy shirtings and whites were slightly up but the rest, including black Italians, gave way slightly. Bidding was erratic at Ewo's the following day when the usual 120 packages were sold, whites showing a slight improvement while other lines were distinctly easier. The larger offerings at Yuenfong's on Thursday had the effect of deepening the depression, while in all probability steadiness would have ruled had quantities been kept down to the neighbourhood of 300 to 400 parcels. Bright expectations were changed to gloomy realities; there were few orders and especially gray shirtings fell off four to eight mace and black Italians lost a mace on the average. White shirtings, which had showed indications of improvement at the earlier sales, might be described as just about steady. There were some orders from Tientsin with inquiry from Tientsin, but the main support was from Hankow and the river ports; Ningpo was out of it. A reduction of Yuenfong's offering is predicted for next week. Yarn.—The local mills are still in an overstocked condition, having been manufacturing for some time against a non-buying market, and the dealers are taking advantage of their position to bear the local

CLERGY "CALL-UP."

Bishops' Tribunals to Choose Volunteers.

Dr. Ingram's plan to release London clergymen for service in the Army has been adopted in principle by the Bishops of England and Wales, who held a meeting at Lambeth Palace under the chairmanship of the Primate. They decided to try, by diocesan arrangement, to give the clergy, under a voluntary system, facilities for putting themselves in the same position as if they were under conscription. Each Bishop will appeal to the clergy of military age in his own diocese, asking them whether it is their wish to volunteer. The Archbishop, it was announced, has received from the Minister of National Service the following reply to his inquiries: "I have arranged with the War Office that any minister of religion who volunteers for service in the Army shall be entitled to enrol for non-combatant service if he so desires. The War Office also agrees that ministers of religion shall receive priority for any vacancies that can be found in the R.A.M.C. at the time when they volunteer for service. Each Bishop will, in a special tribunal for his diocese, decide whether the men who offer themselves can be spared.

market and depress prices. A few thousand bales have been sold at far from satisfactory prices and so long as the country is unsettled politically no improvement can be expected. About 1,000 bales Indian 10's were sold at from Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 below former rates, being the equivalent of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 under Bombay replacement cost. Cotton.—Holders of what remains of last season's cotton are holding fast, having an idea that they will get better prices in July just before new crop begins to come in. Market has steadied up slightly, quotations being, ex godown—Ningpo Tls. 32 66 to Tls. 33 60, Tongchow Tls. 34 to Tls. 36, Shanghai Tls. 36, Shanghai "Mairs" Tls. 35, Shensi I Tls. 37 50, Shensi II Tls. 35 50. The weather is perfect for the new crop, now a month above ground, the acreage of which is reported as increased considerably; bright sunshine following last week's heavy rains make for ideal conditions.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/T Demand	3/34
30 d/s.	3/34
60 d/s.	3/34
4 m/s.	3/34
1/T Shanghai	140
1/T Singapore	140
1/T Japan	147 1/2
1/T India	147 1/2
Demand, India	147 1/2
1/T San Francisco	78
1/T Java	150 1/2
1/T Marks	146
1/T France	446
Demand, Paris	446 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/2
4 m/s. D/E	3/4 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	79 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	146
4 m/s. France	446
6 m/s. France	446
Demand, Germany	446
Demand, New York	78 1/2
1/T Bombay	140
Demand, Bombay	140
1/T Calcutta	140
Demand, Calcutta	140
Demand, Manila	155 1/2
Demand, Singapore	140
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	114 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	114 1/2
Sovereign	8.00 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.60
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	c. par.
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	\$1.00 prem.
Canton "	47 1/2 dis.

Revolver Accident.
George Walker, licensee of the Walmerley Arms, Lower Ince, Wigan, was fatally shot through the accidental discharge of the revolver of a mounted constable who was manipulating his equipment at Lower Ince police station prior to going on duty.

A Sailor Boy's Exemption.
A lad, aged nineteen, serving in the Navy, was released from service because his father and eldest brother were killed in action, leaving his mother to look after five small children. He has been granted exemption on his promise to look after his mother, granted conditional exemption according to the wish of the National Service Ministry.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
Paid up (54 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI HONGKONG
YUNNANFOU

INCORPORATED IN FRANCE. Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON. London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK. Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for Foreign Exchange.
M. ROUDET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Coleridge Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

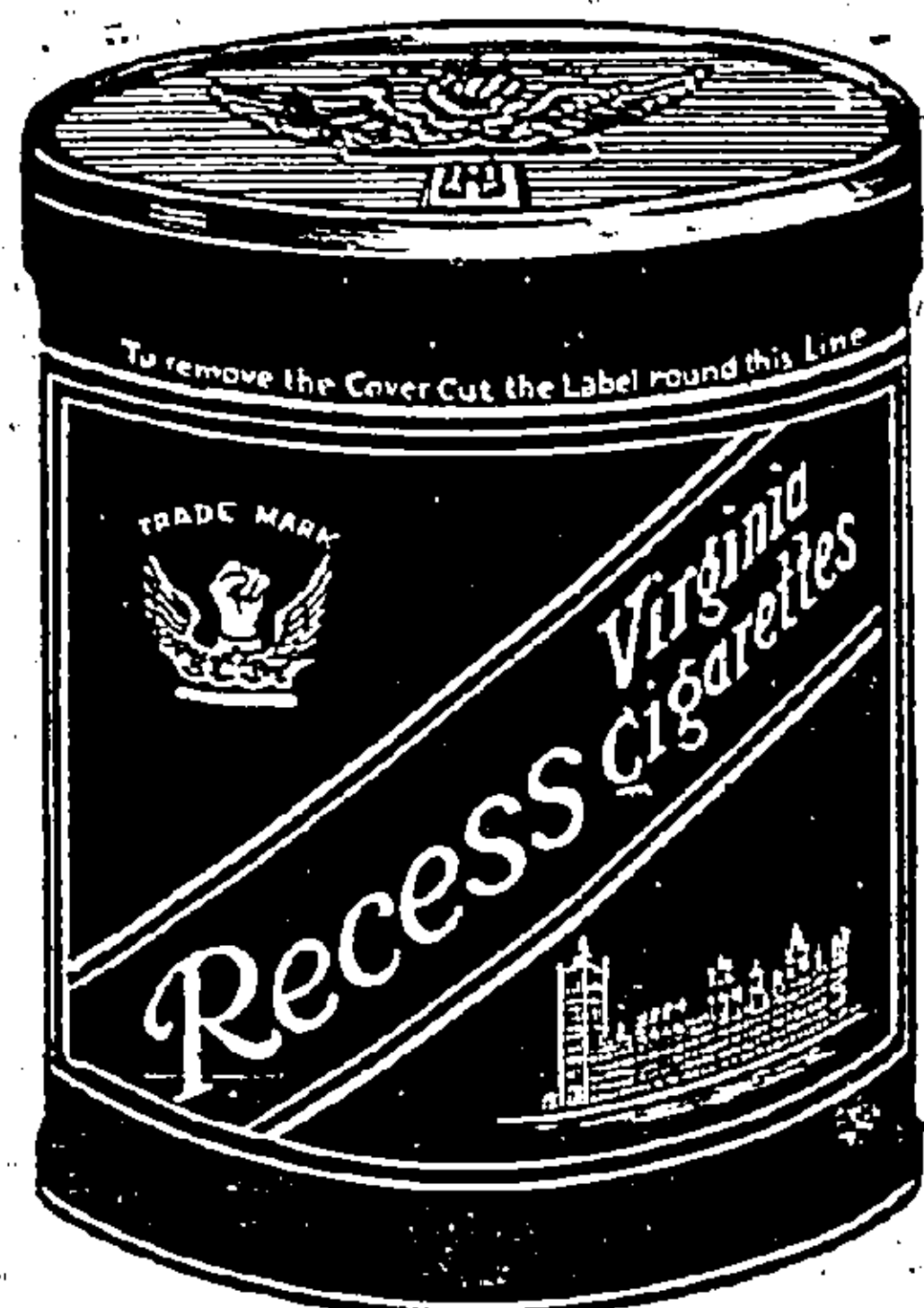
PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	STREET 16 MIA.
1.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
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RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to
sell by Public Auction

ON WEDNESDAY

the 3rd day of July, 1918, at
3 o'clock, in the afternoon
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY

situate South of Victoria Road
near Mount Davis, Hongkong
and comprising all that the right
to a Crown Lease of the piece or
parcel of ground registered in the
Land Office as RURAL BUILD-
ING LOT No. 135 together with
the house erected thereon known
as "THE BLARNEY STONE."

Term 75 years. Estimated area
4,900 square feet. Crown Rent
\$12 per annum.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
MESSRS. DENNIS & BOWLEY
6 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
THURSDAY, the 4th July 1918,
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 3 Godown of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon)
(For account of the concerned).

5 SAXON MOTOR CARS.
(2 seaters, 4 cylinders, latest
model) all more or less damaged
in transit.

On view from Wednesday the
3rd July 1918.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF
SHARE HOLDERS in the above
Company, will be held at the
Company's office, St. George's
Building, Hongkong, on WED-
NESDAY the 3rd July 1918 at
11.30 A.M. for the purpose of
presenting the Report of the
General Managers, and State-
ment of accounts to 31st May
1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 24th June to 3rd July 1918
both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.

General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1918.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CON-
DITIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Monday, the 8th day of July,
1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land, at Happy Valley, in the
Colony of Hongkong for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub- divisions	Regulatory No.	Boundary Measurements, (Approximate).	Area in Squares feet	Annual Rent (Estimated)	Upset Price.
1	1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
2	2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
3	3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
4	4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
5	5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
6	6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
7	7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
8	8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
9	9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000
10	10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	\$100	\$1,000

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 220 & 122.

Commemorating a Kent Bowler.

It is proposed to erect to the
memory of the late C. Lin Blythe,
the Kent bowler, who lost his life
at the front last September, a
drinking fountain on the Kent
County Cricket Ground at Can-
terbury. The idea is also enter-
tained of placing a tablet to the
memory of Blythe in Tonbridge
Church.

POST OFFICE.

No unofficial letter addressed to
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in
weight.

The importation by post into Japan of
foreign rice, except such as may be
imported by the Minister of Agriculture
and Commerce and the persons designated
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-
guese Colonies in West Africa and to
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil
addresses in the provinces of Udine,
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Verona and
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for
transmission unless posted under the
British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918 Imperial
Post Orders will be cashed in India at
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is
fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration
of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail's close 15
minutes earlier than the time given below
unless otherwise stated.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be
three General deliveries daily from the
District Post Offices except on Sunday
and Holidays when there will be one
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and
5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from
the Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will
collect a demurrage charge from the
addresses of parcels on which Customs
duties or inland taxes are imposed in
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post
Office within 20 days from the date of
the notice of their arrival to be sent to
the addressees.

The importation into the Common-
wealth of Australia of tea, other than
that grown or produced in British Posses-
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in
writing of the Commonwealth Minister
for Trade and Customs has been first
obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East
Africa and Egypt, except for members
of the Expeditionary Forces, and to
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia
have been suspended.

The Director General of Posts and
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil
Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Anara,
Bagdad, Bura, Bura City, Fao, Kuti,
Nasiriyah, Qasbi Saleh, Suk-ah-Sheikh
and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended
and that piece-goods, haberdashery and
similar articles, except those intended
for the personal use of the addressees and
not for sale, cannot be sent to those
Offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Moham-
meh by the letter post, and that such
articles if received will not be delivered
and will be liable to confiscation."

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard—3rd July, 8 a.m.

Saigon—3rd July, 9 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—3rd
July, 11 a.m.

Saigon—3rd July, Noon.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—3rd July,
2 p.m.

Sandakan—3rd July, 3 p.m.

Holbow—3rd July, 5 p.m.

Pakhoi—3rd July, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 4th July.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow via Takao—4th
July, 8 a.m.

Holbow & Hai-chong—4th July, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—4th July,
2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—4th July,
2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—4th July,
4 p.m.

Fort Bayard—4th July, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5th June.

Swatow—5th July, 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—5th July, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 6th June.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States,
Central and South America
and Europe via Seattle—6th
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

Tientsin—6th July, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9th July.

Shanghai and North China—9th July,
11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—9th July,
1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.

Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,
Egypt and Europe via Suez—
10th July, Registration 9.45
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 12th July.

Philippine Islands—12th July, 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 2d 11h 47m.—Owing to the lack
of telegraphic returns this morning, it is
impossible to summarize pressure change
and distribution. No weather map will
be issued.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.72 inches
Total since January 1st, 41.34 inches
against an average of 39.98 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. & S.W. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	None.
South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamooke	None.
South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	None.

Cyprus Coast Meteorological Register,
July 2, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Vostock	6a	29.86	81	87	1	0	
Nemuro	5a	29.80	77	91	2	0	
Takodate	5a	29.79	77	91	2	0	
Kobe	5a	29.79	77	91	2	0	
Kagasaki	5a	29.78	79	91	4	b	
Kagima	5a	29.61	80	89	4	od	
Oshima	5a	29.61	80	89	4	od	
Naha	5a	29.55	79	95	6	r	
Shanghai	5a	29.55	79	95	6	r	
Wuchow	5a	29.55	79	95	6	r	
Pakhoi	5a	29.55	79	95	6	r	
Holbow	5a	29.55	79	95	6	r	
Phu Lien	7a	29.55	79	95	6	r	
Touane	7a	29.55	79	95	6	r	
C. St. J.	6						
Apari	6						
Dagupan	6						
Manila	6						
Legaspi	6						
Tacloban	6						
Hollo	6						
Surigao	6						
Guam	6						
Labuan	6						

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 2, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c o-
casted cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloom, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day On Date	On Date
Barometer	29.45	29.64
Temperature	75	80
Humidity	91	89
Wind Direction	W.	S.E.
Force	4	4
Weather	org	od
Rain	2.72	0.00
High and low air temperature on 1st	81	82
Lowest	74	75

H.K. Observatory, July 2, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 1st July to 7th July.

Day	Month	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Day	Month	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon	7	5.15	11.15	5.15	11.15
Tues	7	5.15	11.15	5.15	11.15
Wed	7	5.15	11.15	5.15	11.15
Thurs	7	5.15	11.15	5.15	11.15
Fri	7	5.15	11.15	5.15	11.15
Sat	7	5.15	11.15	5.15	11.15
Sun	7	5.15	11.15	5.15	11.15

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Week Ending Monday, July 8th,

MONDAY JULY 1st	"JUDEX?"	Episodes 2 & 3
TUESDAY & WED.	"A PAIR of BRACES," etc.	
THURSDAY FRIDAY & SATURDAY	"THE SEVEN PEARLS"	Episode 7 & 8
SUNDAY & MONDAY.	"JUDEX?"	Episodes 4 & 5

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES.

Admissions by Hungarian Premier.

Amsterdam, June 30.
The Hungarian Premier in a remarkable speech in the
Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament said: "In the
retreat from the Piave 12,000 prisoners fell into Italian
hands and much sadder is the loss we suffered in dead,
wounded and sick." In the tenth and eleventh Italian offen-
sives we lost between 80,000 and 100,000 men but now, how-
ever, our losses are similarly about 100,000. Regarding the
rumours that Hungarian troops were again called upon in
excessively large numbers so that the losses would only
fall upon them he would point out that 33 Hungarian and
37 Austrian regiments participated in the entire offensive
and the retreat: that is 47 per cent. Hungarians and 53
per cent. Austrians.

In the advance and retreat the Italians have lost 150,000
men thus far, surpassing ours. Rumours have been
circulated that our losses were caused by lack of ammuni-
tion but our army was never so well provided with am-
munition as in the middle of June. Three bridges across
the Piave were unfortunately carried away whereby insurmount-
able difficulties arose in transporting ammunition and
provisions. The retreat was carried out according to plan
in such an orderly and unobserved manner that the
Italians did not observe it, but still continued their at-
tacks. Despite these regrettable events it is undoubted
that we inflicted important losses on the Italians and pre-
vented them sending a considerable part of their troops
to the Western front which in the interest of a common
carrying on of the war is without doubt the objective which
it is also our duty to attain and did attain.

Minimising the Losses.

London, June 30.
An official Vienna telegram seeks to minimise
the Austrian losses in the recent offensive which
the Hungarian Premier Herr Weckerle is reported to
have declared in the Lower House to be a hundred thou-
sand. The telegram explains that Herr Weckerle's figures
are due to a telephonic error. The losses were less than
those of the tenth and eleventh Italian battles, which
amounted to from eighty to a hundred thousand. Moreover
the losses covered the whole period from the 15th to the
20th, and included sick. The Hungarian Minister of Defence
replying in the Lower House to criticism of the operations
in Italy said that nobody could have foretold the storms,
which have been so tremendous, and the river swell, so a
retreat was ordered according to plan.

Treachery Alleged.

Amsterdam, June 29.
The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" suggests that besides
bad weather, treachery was responsible for the Austrian
failure on the Piave and quotes the official Vienna "Rich-
post" for a statement that German gassing methods are
a failure.

King Emmanuel in an Army Order congratulates the
troops on the brilliant victory on the Piave, which is a
shining augury of final triumph.

A NEW LABOUR EXECUTIVE.

London, June 29.
A new Labour Executive was elected yesterday under a
new widened constitution. It consists of 24 as compared
with 16 members previously. The Trade Unions are still
strongly represented, but the additional members are main-
ly Socialists, thus increasing the pacifist section. It is
noteworthy that the Minister, Mr. J. R. Clynes, has been
returned at the head of the poll with over two million votes
being 400,000 more than the nearest competitor. The new
chairman, Mr. James McGarry of the Lancashire and Ches-
hire Miners' Federation, is a determined supporter of the
win-the-war policy.

The "Times" reviewing the Conference points out that
the pacifist section, despite noisy activity, is still vastly in
the minority, the total membership of the Independent
Labour Party not exceeding 40,000 compared with 24 million
members of the Labour Party. There were two significant
features of the Conference, firstly, the pacifists failed to
answer the question by Mr. Clynes "Do you want the Labour
Ministers to withdraw from the Government in order to
weaken the Government for the prosecution of the war?"
Secondly, despite noisy protests at Mr. Kerensky's presence
only three delegates opposed Mr. Henderson's motion that
Mr. Kerensky be heard.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Washington, June 30.
The State Department has published a solemn protest
sent to General Carranza against the Mexican decree of
18th Feb. establishing a tax on oil lands. Publication was
only decided when it was learned that Mexican newspapers,
after printing President Wilson's speech to the Mexican
editors here, almost immediately published the text of the
United States oil protest, with comments declaring that it
was inconsistent with the President's speech. The State
Department says: It is usual for friendly governments to
ask permission before publishing such documents. It de-
clares that the Mexican tax practically amounts to con-
fiscation in which the United States cannot acquiesce.

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